

"That Girl Was, and Is, I Know, A Borne Soldier and Hero"

The Journal takes pride and pleasure in announcing that it will present to its readers and visitors to the G. A. R. Encampment, on Tuesday of Encampment week, an entirely new poem by Mr. James Whitcomb Riley. The poem, which is in the Hoosier dialect, was written by its famous author especially for the Journal's Encampment edition, and is regarded by him as one of the best productions of his brain and pen. To quote his own characteristic expression concerning it, in a letter to the editor of this paper, "I regard it as one of the best things I have ever yet coaxed out of my ostensible intellect," and perusal of it confirms the author's judgment. It will be illustrated throughout by Mr. William Fawcett, aided by suggestions from Mr. Riley himself, and will be presented in the best style known to newspaper typography, occupying, with the illustrations, a full page of the paper. It is very safely within the bounds of truth to say that in this extraordinary attraction the Journal presents to its friends and patrons by far the most expensive and delightful feature ever offered its readers by an Indianapolis newspaper. The fame of Mr. Riley and the incomparable interest shown in everything he writes will undoubtedly create an extraordinary demand for this, his latest and most elaborate production. The Journal has spared neither pains nor expense in the selection and preparation of special attractions for its encampment editions, and its columns will be filled each day with articles of exceptional interest to the veterans of the G. A. R. as well as its general readers.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Exhibit House.

THE Hon. John Sherman will speak to-day on the silver question. He will probably say something.

FROM SEPT. 1, 1892, to date, the city has paid in interest on its debt \$23,292 more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan clique.

EVEN the Board of Public Works seems to have a realizing sense of what awaits the Sullivan clique when the encampment is over, and is very nervous thereat.

The declaration of General Lew Wallace that he will march in line with the Montgomery battalion gives much satisfaction to the comrades outside of that county.

OF 124 votes cast for free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, ninety-nine were Democrats. Of 236 votes against it, 116 were Democrats and 110 were Republicans.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.08 an hour. This represents the excess of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying as a result of this "business administration."

CONGRESS can afford to do one thing to encourage the return to their native country of such foreigners as those who are leaving the Pittsburgh district for Poland and Hungary.

SENATOR VOORHEES is receiving a great many complimentary letters for his recent "great effort" from Democratic office seekers in Indiana. Such approval is very valuable.

THE city will be more generally decorated next week than ever before, and the decorations will be more elaborate and artistic. This for the veterans whom the people delight to honor.

IT must not be forgotten that the voting on the silver bill was reached by the adoption of a rule like that which the Republican House adopted—namely, a period for debate, to be followed by voting and not by filibustering.

THAT is a very bright thought of the Democratic managers to send out agents to tell Republicans privately that the Democratic canvass shows an anti-Sullivan majority of 3,700. This time the Republicans will not be tricked into inactivity by any such reports.

REPRESENTATIVE MOORE comes back at Commissioner Lochren for charging that he used a penalty envelope sent to convey information to a pensioner for private correspondence. Those who

know the Massachusetts Representative, who was born in Indiana, will laugh at the idea of his saving two cents, as he is not only wealthy but generous and far above petty meanness. Mr. Moore says his clerk might have used the envelope through ignorance, inclosing a private letter in it, but, if that is the case, the envelope will show by the handwriting, and the Commissioner has the envelope.

THE G. A. R. AND PENSIONS.

The position of the present administration on the pension question will undoubtedly cause some discussion and action in the coming encampment of the G. A. R. The recent raid on the pension system, which has already resulted in cutting off thousands of deserving veterans and legal pensioners, and which, if continued, will cut off other thousands, cannot be overlooked by an organization which is not only composed wholly of veterans, but one of whose chief objects is to look after the interests of honorably discharged soldiers. The Commissioner of Pensions has recently made several explanatory statements designed to set the administration right before the public and to show that it is actuated solely by a desire to purge the pension list of unworthy persons and to make it truly a roll of honor, but the explanations do not consist with the acts of the administration. These are such as to compel the conclusion by every reasonable person that there is a fixed purpose and policy on the part of the administration to make war on the pension list, and to cut off all against whom any sort of a technical or *ex parte* case can be made. In doing this they have committed so many acts of injustice that there is scarcely a community throughout the entire North that cannot furnish one or more victims. In many instances they are so impoverished and helpless that they are unable to avail themselves of the invitation to show cause why they should not be cut off, and the notice to do so is equivalent to a permanent revocation of their pensions, while of those who try to have their cases reconsidered it is safe to predict that very few will succeed in regaining their pensions. The administration did not begin the raid against pensions without first having reorganized the pension-examining boards in conformity with its anti-pension policy, and when a veteran comes before one of these Hoke Smith boards he will find it exceedingly rough sledding.

The Grand Army of the Republic will undoubtedly take notice of this state of things, and much interest will be felt in its action. It cannot take a political view of the case, because partisan politics are strictly forbidden in the Grand Army, but it can espouse the cause of the veteran, and we shall be surprised if it does not do so in terms that will leave no doubt as to where it stands. If the Journal might be permitted to make a suggestion, it would be that the G. A. R. direct steps to be taken to test the legality of the action of the administration in cutting off pensions. We believe such action would be perfectly legitimate and the position tenable. The question ought to be tested in the courts whether one administration has a right to revoke pensions granted by a previous one in conformity with law. When an applicant for a pension has been examined by officers appointed for that purpose, and his claim passed upon and allowed by other officials, the case is closed. It is *res adjudicata*, and takes the form of a contract. We do not believe it is competent for any administration to reopen cases so passed upon except on the ground of fraud, which, of course, vitates all contracts. But even in that case it is for the government to prove fraud. It has no right to put the burden of proof on the pensioner. In all claims against the government it is a rule of the accounting officers that a case once settled is always settled. The rule of *res adjudicata* is strictly enforced. Why should not the same rule hold good against the government?

The Journal is of the opinion that the G. A. R. should make a strong declaration against the anti-pension policy of the present administration, not on political grounds, but as a matter of right and justice to the veterans, and that it should take measures to have tested in the courts the right of the government to revoke a pension after it has been granted.

A MISSISSIPPIAN'S GALL.

Representative Hooker, of Mississippi, in his speech on the silver question, declared himself in favor of repealing the tax on State bank notes. Speaking in favor of State banks, he said:

A singular fact was mentioned to me by one of the most intelligent and astute bankers of Mississippi, Mr. Millsaps, president of the State Bank, the day before I left home. You will be astonished when I tell you that he says the State bonds of the State of Mississippi, the county bonds of the State of Mississippi and the municipal bonds of our cities and towns are to-day more eagerly sought for than the bonds of the United States, and are regarded as an equally safe investment.

And why not? They are predicated upon the taxable property, real and personal, of the State. Every dollar of real and personal property is pledged for their redemption. They constitute, therefore, as a basis for banking, a foundation as solid and as stable as that which you find in the national banks when they deposit the bonds of the government or the United States in the treasury as a basis of their circulation.

Mississippi State bonds may be considered very safe securities in Mississippi, but if Mr. Hooker or Mr. Millsaps would try to negotiate some of them in London with an idea that they are as good as United States bonds, they would soon discover their mistake. Mississippi is chiefly known in financial circles abroad as a repudiating State. She was the first State of the Union to repudiate her bonds, and by two separate acts repudiated seven million dollars' worth. It is rather unfortunate for Mr. Hooker's argument that all these repudiated bonds were issued to pay for stock in State banks. The first \$5,000,000 were issued to pay for stock in the Union Bank of Mississippi, chartered in 1838 under a law which pledged the State to furnish the working capital. This was in the good old Democratic and State bank times that Mr. Hooker would restore. The bank had a short career,

The author of "Reputation of State Debts" says: "Its capital was loaned to insolvent individuals and corporations, and its management resembled that of a gambling concern." In less than two years after the granting of its charter it was hopelessly insolvent. In January, 1841, the Governor communicated to the Legislature the facts concerning the bank's condition, and recommended that it be placed in liquidation and the \$5,000,000 of bonds negotiated three years before be repudiated. This was done, and not one dollar of the bonds was ever paid.

The other \$2,000,000 of repudiated bonds were issued by the State to an institution called the Planters' Bank, which was chartered in 1839, with an authorized capital of \$3,000,000, of which the State agreed to take \$2,000,000. This bank lasted longer than the other, but through bad management it also finally failed, and the bonds issued for the State's stock were repudiated. May, if not most, of these bonds were held abroad, and the credit of every State in the Union and of the United States suffered from the action of Mississippi. Both of the banks above named were banks of issue, and when they failed their notes became worthless, imposing great loss on the people.

In view of these facts it is the submission of gall for Mr. Hooker to talk about the bonds of Mississippi being equal to those of the United States for banking purposes.

It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Springer, chairman of the House committee on banking and currency, is opposed to the repeal of the tax on the notes of State banks. He is quoted as saying:

I do not believe in going back to the days of the old State banking system, and of being compelled to have forty-four different kinds of currency in this country. The removal of the tax upon State banks and the re-establishment of the old system would be an obstruction to business. For one, am against it, and I do not believe that such a bill can pass. I favor a stable currency, good alike in all the States, accepted without question everywhere and familiar to the people, and printed upon such paper that counterfeiters can be readily detected. Any other currency is an obstruction to business, and I shall oppose it.

So many Democrats are unsound on this and other phases of the financial question that it is gratifying to find that the chairman of an important committee is sound.

The Home Bulletin, a paper published at the Soldiers' Home in Hampton, Va., publishes a list of 103 veterans who are inmates whose names have been dropped, giving the name and the age of each pensioner. In the whole list but three are under fifty years of age, while the average age of all the deposited is sixty-one years. Forty of the whole number are over sixty-two years of age, the age at which all Mexican veterans are drawing a service pension and army officers are retired upon good pay for life.

The finances of the world's fair are improving. Two weeks ago a first payment of 10 per cent. was made on the debenture bonds. This week a second payment of 10 per cent. will be made, and on Sept. 15 probably a further payment of 20 per cent. The floating debt has been wiped out, and the managers hope, after taking up the bonds, to be able to make a handsome payment on the stock. Altogether the present outlook is very pleasing to all concerned.

COMMENTING on the vote in the House on the silver question, the Sentinel says: "The Indiana Representatives stand almost with the general average." Five out of the eleven Democratic Representatives from this State voted in favor of free silver coinage on a ratio of 10 to 1, while the Republicans voted solid against it. This shows where the honest-money sentiment of the country is found.

Now that the crowning figure on the monument is in position and the scaffolding removed, every one can see what a stupendous blunder it would have been to have had it face in any other direction than south. The commissioners owe a great debt of gratitude to the press for having saved them from making a mistake that would have made them odious to posterity.

A BLUNDER in the date of a telegraphic dispatch made the Journal say yesterday that the First National Bank of New York had suspended. The dispatch should have been dated "York, Neb." It was the First National of that city that failed. The First National of New York is one of the soundest institutions in the country.

The Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Journal asserts that one thousand pensioners are being dropped every working day in the Pension Bureau and one hundred names are being added. Why not publish a daily list of the suspended, so that the public may have accurate knowledge about this matter?

The Republicans of the House are entitled to more credit than they will get because they have not sprung a resolution of inquiry regarding the policy of the Pension Bureau while the silver bills were under consideration. That over in the House, such a resolution is in order.

MAYOR CARTER HARRISON'S popularity in Chicago is not altogether undeserved. A landlord who voluntarily makes a reduction in the rent of all his houses on account of hard times is a friend in need.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

So Sh. Micht. Society Editor—Here is a woman writing to us to know if a grass widow ought to wear mourning.

Boas Editor—She might wear a green lawn.

He Got Wind. Watta—Is it true that you got wind of the bank failure before the doors were closed?

Potts—No. I went down to get a check cashed an hour after the doors were closed. It was then that I got wind.

Absent-Minded. "That husband of mine is dreadfully absent-minded," said one woman.

"Indeed!" said the other woman.

"Yes, indeed. The cooking hasn't been to suit him, and he came home the other evening and kissed the cook for me, and gave me a week's notice to leave."

"The idea!"

MR. CLEVELAND'S TROUBLE.

The President Reported to Have Had a Tumor Removed from His Jaw.

He Is Believed to Be Threatened with Cancer. Despite Denials of Cabinet and Other Officials at Washington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Men in Congress and officials in the various executive departments of the government dropped the silver question for a time to-day, to discuss the report which came here concerning President Cleveland's health. The Philadelphia Press published three columns of leaded matter from its New York correspondent giving the details of a surgical operation said to have been recently performed upon Mr. Cleveland's jaw for relief from a tumor. The article intimated in unmistakable language that the President's physician, while believing that his patient was relieved directly of the tumor, suspected that there was lurking in his blood that which would develop into a dread and mysterious enemy, which they scarcely dare to mention, meaning cancer. The officials under President Cleveland, those who have seen and heard from him most of the time of late, gave as their official opinion, as was expected, that the reports fixing the organic disease from which the President is said to suffer were unfounded; but at the same time none of them claimed to have any direct or reliable information upon the subject. Senators and members of the House who have seen the President frequently believed the statement true, and of them, who is an instant personal friend of Secretary Lamont, stated that the Secretary of War had told him three weeks ago that Mr. Cleveland was a "very sick man," and that he had been a matter of serious concern to those most closely associated with him. There are but three or four men in Washington who really know Mr. Cleveland from hand and heart, and they will not talk to any one for publication. They have known for some time that the President was suffering from a cancerous growth in the mouth of the official family approached on the subject, including Private Secretary Thurber and two members of the Cabinet, who declined to permit the use of their names. The President is extremely averse to a public discussion of his health, and his friends are naturally governed by his will in the matter. One of them, who is in a position to know, says that the best refutation of the reports about the serious illness of the President lies in the fact that he is making preparations for a prompt return to his official duties at Washington, and will probably be here before the week closes. A member of the Cabinet, who is a personal friend of the President, told a reporter this afternoon that he had seen the President frequently since the date of the alleged operation, and never noticed the slightest indication of such a thing as he had ever heard of before to-day. Consequently, he was confident that the report was erroneous.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The report that the President was recently operated on for the removal of a cancerous growth in the mouth is discredited by all the members of the official family approached on the subject, including Private Secretary Thurber and two members of the Cabinet, who declined to permit the use of their names. The President is extremely averse to a public discussion of his health, and his friends are naturally governed by his will in the matter. One of them, who is in a position to know, says that the best refutation of the reports about the serious illness of the President lies in the fact that he is making preparations for a prompt return to his official duties at Washington, and will probably be here before the week closes. A member of the Cabinet, who is a personal friend of the President, told a reporter this afternoon that he had seen the President frequently since the date of the alleged operation, and never noticed the slightest indication of such a thing as he had ever heard of before to-day. Consequently, he was confident that the report was erroneous.

Tariff Tinkering Getting Ready.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—At the request of the majority of the members of the ways and means committee Chairman Wilson this afternoon issued a call for a meeting of the committee to-morrow morning, at which it is desired and expected that the question of tariff hearings before the committee, how long they shall last, what classes of person and interests shall be heard, etc., will be decided. The Democratic members are anxious to get to work upon a tariff bill, so that it may be ready for vote to the house by the date of the regular session in December of immediately after the holidays.

Chairman Wilson has announced the following subcommittees to have charge of the several subjects named in the preparation of a tariff bill: On customs, Wilson, Wilson, Brooks, Reed and Burrows; international revenue, McMillin, Burrows, Hynum, Hopkins and Payne; administration of customs laws, Turner, Stevens, Tanager, Payne and Gear; public revenue, McMillin, Worthington, Burrows and Dalzell; reciprocity and commercial treaties, Cockran, Hynum, Tanager, Gear and Dalzell.

Senate Will Pass the Repeal Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—For the first time since to-day's opening stated that the bill unconditionally repealing the silver-purchase act would positively come to a vote and be passed by the Senate. Up to last evening they had doubt as to whether the bill could be forced to a vote, owing to the obstinate opposition of the free-coinage Senators, but the overwhelming majority given it by the House yesterday has had influence in the upper chamber. It is now conceded that a vote will be taken and the bill passed in September.

Patents Granted Indians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Patents were issued to-day to the following Indians inventors: Fortune L. Bailey, Freeport, cash register and indicator; George Baldwin, Indianapolis, plow; Levi G. Cunningham, Greensburg, pump; Charles C. Durr, Plymouth, artificial tooth; Howard Glere, Frankfort, straw carrier; William P. Granie, Wheelwright, moving machine; Laura E. Hadden, Winchester, corn sheller; a table; Charles Ingersoll, Indianapolis, oil burner; Lovell H. Sinclair, Swift City, Minn.; Percy B. Raymond, Indianapolis, improved drying rack; Richard J. Muncie, Warsaw, submerged water heater; Emanuel M. Rosenthal, Fort Wayne, display glove case; Walker A. Scott, Evansville, improved Albert H. White, Muncie, bracket for colling; Peter Zackreigel, Tell City, voting booth.

Ex-Treasurer Nebeker's Receipt.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Hon. E. H. Nebeker, of Marion, and Secretary Frank M. Milliken, of the Republican central committee, have left Washington for Fort Monroe. They go to their home the latter part of the week. Mr. Nebeker has finally freed himself of the responsibility as Treasurer of the United States. He carried away with him receipt in full from his successors, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Received from E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer of the United States, \$740,117.43 23 cts, as follows: Cash, \$174,720.42 97 cts; Treasury notes, \$565,397.00 58 cts; reserves, \$314,858.40 40 cts; unissued certificates, \$1,340,000.00; bonds held in trust, \$218,575.00 23 cts; total, \$740,117.43 23 cts.

D. N. MORGAN, Treasurer.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Henry W. Furness and Watson B. Mandel, of Indiana, have been promoted in the War Department from \$1,000 to \$1,300 a year.

James L. Keach, of Indianapolis, passed through Washington yesterday, from Virginia, on his way to Canada.

John R. Smith, of Kendallville, has been appointed a messenger in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing upon the recommendation of Representative McNagly.

John B. Dowd, of Indiana, a \$1,000 clerk in the War Department, has been promoted to \$1,300.

Representative Wagh has reintroduced his bill of two years ago appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument upon the battle-ground.

He introduced a number of private pension bills, but he has no hope of securing the passage of any of them, as this Congress is bitterly opposed to pensions.

The Controller of the Currency is advised that J. B. Tandy has been elected vice president of the First National Bank of Vicksburg.

W. H. Small, of Evansville, is at the Howard.

The official vote on the passage of the Wilson bill shows Bonham and Cochran not voting. This makes the total yes, 239; no, 102.

Private advices from San Francisco say that Paymaster Sullivan, U. S. N., recently tried there on the charge of embezzlement, has been acquitted.

The Senate has confirmed Edward G. Schildman, of West Virginia, registrar of the land office at Kingfisher, Oklahoma. A fight was made against him because he was not a resident of Oklahoma, but he won.

NO EFFECT ON SILVER.

Passage of the Repeal Bill Did Not Change the Price of White Metal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The Post says: "It might have been supposed that the House's overwhelming majority for repeal would have found some reflection in the silver market. The price of silver, however, has not stirred. It has not been so much as quoted through sales on the Stock Exchange within nineteen days. The open market price, which governs the weekly sales for export of six or seven hundred thousand ounces, has, it is true, declined since the passage of the bill, but the last flicker of activity, but this was due to the filling of the enlarged Chinese demand, on which a rise of silver had been based, and to-day's price, even after the decline, stands more than 3 cents above the opening price of August. This comparative strength of silver in the face of the adverse legislation during the week has been without significance. It certainly does not foreshadow any overwhelming break such as the London papers have predicted. The silver market, however, stands more than 3 cents above the opening price of August. This comparative strength of silver in the face of the adverse legislation during the week has been without significance. It certainly does not foreshadow any overwhelming break such as the London papers have predicted. The silver market, however, stands more than 3 cents above the opening price of August. This comparative strength of silver in the face of the adverse legislation during the week has been without significance. It certainly does not foreshadow any overwhelming break such as the London papers have predicted. The silver market, however, stands more than 3 cents above the opening price of August. This comparative strength of silver in the face of the adverse legislation during the week has been without significance. It certainly does not foreshadow any overwhelming break such as the London papers have predicted. 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